The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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AT THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE

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TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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The Columbian.

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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

J. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. v1-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. v1-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. v1-n43

J. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. v1-n43

PETER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Grower's block Main st. v1-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

J. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American &c. v1-43

JOHN BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-43

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. v1-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. v1-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. v1-n43

WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n3

B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, v1-n43

H. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange" v3-n1

J. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange" v4-n3

J. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. v1n43

J. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. v1-n43

J. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. v1-n43

J. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n29

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, v1-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, v1-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. v1-n44

MISS E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. v1-n4

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. v1-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, v1n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st above Court House. v1n

MYERS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end Main street. v1-43

SCHMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

J. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

J. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Market st. v3-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. v1-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron v1-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Lick road. v1-n43

C. & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. v1-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. v1-n43

ROBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. v1-n43

J. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street below Market. v1-n44

EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise, Main st., above West. v1-43

ELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c. cor. Main and Market sts. v1-n43

E. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Nails, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. v1-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. v1n46

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. v1n47

J. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

J. RIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. v1n44

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. v1-43

J. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemlin's alley, rear of American House. v1n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash Fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. v1-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush v1-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n44

PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

M. RABE, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v1-n18

Buck Horn.

G. & W. B. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, store in south end of town. v2-n18

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. v1-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., v1-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel v1-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. v1-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. v1-n4

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. v1-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROEST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street, v2n12

WM. B. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n49

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches, v1n46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and Manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Apr. 23, 69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10, '69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar1'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [jan7'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
apr 9, 69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr 9'70-tf.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as like as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 21, '69 tf

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done. jly5'70-tf

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
H. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.
C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.

HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1869.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, } Gen'l Partners.
I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.
je21'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 101 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22, '69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4, '69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10, 67-tf.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep. 30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar. 3, '69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

SLATE ROOFING,
EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar. 19, 69-1y

THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.
30 CENTS
THE WEEKLY PATRIOT
CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS of matter, Political, Literary, Agricultural, Current News, &c., from the First of September, 1870, until the First of January, 1871, for Fifty Cents to single subscribers, $4.00 to clubs of ten, $8.00 to clubs of twenty, and $30.00 to clubs of one hundred (to one address), cash in advance. Address
H. F. MEYERS & CO.
Editors and Proprietors, Harrisburg, Pa.
aug 31'70-4w.

MERCHANDISE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EVER
Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb 8'67.

Choice Poetry.

Fashion's Soliloquy.

I am Monarch of all I survey,
My realm is unlimited, vast,
I am the king and idol too
Of men of every caste,
I tyrranize o'er woman and man,
I bind them with iron chains
Which pierces deeply into the quick,
And often leaves deeper stains.

I make them slave most mercilessly,
To maintain me every hour;
They are my dupes, and not one of them
Dares to think of staying my power.
They often groan beneath their load,
But what care I for their pain?
They'll only work the harder
And rivet the stronger my chain.

I am absolute Monarch of the whole world,
To me all nobility yield,
I have all in my retinue
And my sceptre freely I wield.
I tyrranize o'er each Prince of the land,
Over rich and poor the same,
And they tell me too, poor humble slaves,
That I am not to blame.

Does even Jehovah the Great
Hold such unlimited sway,
Kings, Princes, Ministers, all,
My rules strive to obey,
I have conquered all and they love me too,
And will love me till they die.
I am content, for I am sure
None were ever so great as I. L. L.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO BEGIN.

A Story for Young Married Folks.

All Greenville knew Will Norton and Kate Sedley were going to marry. Indeed, the parties most interested made no secret of the matter. For months, piles of snowy linen had been steadily growing beneath Kate's nimble fingers, and as for Will, he was equally busy.

And, for a marvel, most people seemed satisfied, and agreed in saying what a good match it was, and what a fine couple they would make. Kate was so neat and industrious; not strictly beautiful, but with that natural loveliness that youth, health, and a sweet and cheerful temper give to every woman. And Will was a steady, sensible young man, with a stout heart and broad shoulders, with which to push his way in the world.

They both brought into this mutual partnership, together with the wealth of loving hearts and strong, helpful hands, a little of worldly gear. Will's consisted of a new and pretty cottage every stick of which was laid with his own hands—for he was a carpenter—and every room constructed with an eye to the comfort and convenience of its expected mistress. Kate's dowry consisted of a few hundred dollars, left her by an uncle, and which was to be hers at the age of eighteen, or on the eve of her marriage.

Kate thought the best use to put the money to would be to furnish the house, and so go at once to housekeeping, and Will agreed with her.

Then came the all-important subject of selections, for Kate had only a certain amount, and was anxious to lay it out to the best advantage. She had neither mother nor sister, but fortunately, Aunt Sarah, a kind-hearted, sensible woman, with no little experience in such matters was on her annual visit to her brother's house, and she determined to avail herself of her counsel and assistance.

The old lady had been but a few days in the house, but her sharp, kindly eyes had been sufficiently observing; so she was not at all surprised when her neice said, with a slight blush.

"I'm going to be married next month aunty!"

"So I judged, from the appearance of things, my dear. And, unless my old eyes deceive me, you will have a good husband."

"Will is one of the best and kindest of men," returned Kate, with a pleased and happy smile. "I only wish he was sure of as good a wife. You know the money Uncle Eli left me? Will has built a beautiful little cottage, and I think of furnishing it, so that then we can go directly to housekeeping. And as I shall have to buy a good many articles, I should like your advice in arranging and selecting them."

"I think your plan a very good one niece, and shall be glad to give you any assistance in my power. It will be less expensive than boarding, besides being much pleasanter."

The next day Kate showed her aunt over the house, which had just been papered and blinded. The lower story contained four rooms—parlor, sitting room, kitchen and wash room—and above three chambers.

They looked very pleasant and convenient, and Aunt Sarah duly admired them, to Kate's great satisfaction.

"I shall have enough to furnish it very nicely," she said, "and shall take so much pleasure in selecting and arranging it."

"You will have enough to make you very comfortably, my dear," returned Aunt Sarah, "but you must not count on spending a great deal for outside show."

"Oh, no aunt; I intend to do with things that are plain and inexpensive, until we can afford to have better. I think we will go to Brown's first. I saw some nice carpeting and curtains there, that will be such a nice match for the parlor and paper, and very reasonable they are, too."

As they were walking along, Aunt Sarah suggested that before purchasing she make an inventory of what she intended to get, together with the price. To this Kate agreed, though she was quite confident she had ample means to carry out the plan she had laid down.

So Kate began to select furniture: first for the parlor, then the sitting-room, then the parlor chamber, jotting down the price of each article. They then went home to dinner.

Aunt Sarah had promised to make out a list of what kitchen furniture she would need, and after dinner she sat down to redeem it. In the meantime, Kate at her suggestion, began to add up the long row of figures that had been the result of her morning's work. Her cheeks flushed as she proceeded, and the result seemed very unsatisfactory, for she went over it twice.

Aunt Sarah noticed her perplexity.

"How much will you have left for your kitchen furniture?"

"Three dollars and fifty cents!"

The old lady smiled.

"You will have enough to get a couple of tin plates and half a dozen knives and forks."

"I don't understand it. I thought I had quite enough to furnish my house comfortably."

"And so you have, my dear; but in your selection you have had your eye more to show than to comfort. I concluded to let you have your own way, but I knew very well how it would terminate, for you did not begin at the right end."

"I don't know what you mean, aunt."

"Why, you should have begun with the kitchen, and thus have secured the things you must have. Then, if there is anything left for the parlor, it could be easily got."

Kate looked aghast at the list of articles handed her.

"Shall I need all those things, aunt?"

"If you wish to do your work well and economically, you cannot get along with less. Never stint the kitchen and make a show in the parlor."

"I don't see that I shall have anything left for the parlor." said Kate, after a few minute's calculation of the figures before her; "the kitchen sitting-room and chambers will take the entire amount."

"And supposing it should remain unfurnished, at least for the present?—Those who come to see you will not object to be received in your sitting-room and those who come to see your furniture are not worth being received at all."

"But then it will look so odd; so different from what other people do. Mrs. Weston has her parlor very nicely furnished."

Mrs. Weston was an old schoolmate who had married a few weeks before.

"Yes, and I happen to know how it was paid for—Mr. Weston mortgaged his house; I presume your husband can do the same."

Kate's natural good sense recoiled at this suggestion. "I would rather never have any parlor," she exclaimed.

"Perhaps we can do with less sitting-room furniture," she suggested, as she ran her eye over the list of articles.

"I suppose that the sitting-room will be the place where you will spend your evenings and most of your spare time?"

"Yes."

"Then take the advice of an old married woman, my dear, and make the room in which your husband spends his evening the pleasantest room in the house."

Kate followed Aunt Sarah's advice and never has had reason to regret it.

Five years later, Mr. Weston's mortgaged house was sold under the hammer and all his fine furniture with it.

Kate has now a very prettily furnished parlor, and enjoys it none the less that none of its adornments have been purchased at the expense of the happiness of home and the comforts of life.

The Boys who want to be Clerks.

Many of our youth are afflicted with the infatuation that city clerkships are the most eligible positions, while the trades are not "respectable." Let them learn that intelligent mechanics have a better chance of securing wealth, eminence, and influence than the overcrowded clerkships can afford. The present and last Governor of Connecticut, each, in his boyhood, learned a trade, and thus became a thorough master of the business in all its details, in which each has achieved a brilliant success. The most extensive manufacturer of silverware in the world, John Gorham, of Providence, declined the position of clerk in the counting-room, that he might master the trade in his father's shop as a regular apprentice, where he learned thoroughly how to do with his hands all that he has since had to direct others in doing. A multitude of similar facts might be cited to show that the mastery of a trade is one of the best preparations for a practical life and prosperity in business. Clerks are often paid less than skillful mechanics, and are less independent. In their precarious positions they are liable to disappointments and humiliating struggles with the thousands of others looking for a place. Every advertisement for a clerk brings a whole swarm of applicants. How pitiable the condition of this superabundance of book-keepers and exchangers wasting their lives in "waiting for a place," while our factories, railroads and trades are clamoring for educated superintendents, foremen, engineers, skillful managers and cunning workmen. The position of the educated and well trained mechanic is far preferable to that of the average city clerk. The latter may dress better, talk more glibly, bow more gracefully, not to say obsequiously, but they compare unfavorably with our best mechanics in manly independence, vigor of thought and strength of character.

Too many of our young men leave the homestead on adventures less safe and reliable than the arts of industry. A good trade is more honorable and remunerative than peddling maps, books, pictures, patent rights and clothes wringers, or in a city store, to be cash or errand boy, store sweeper, fire kindler and counter-jumper generally. Without in any way disparaging the useful position of the clerk, our young men may properly be cautioned against further crowding this already "plethoric profession." To boys in the country, we say, instead of aspiring to an uncertain and precarious clerkship, stick to the farm, or learn a trade, and you will lay the broadest foundation for prosperity. Those who have well improved the opportunities now offered in our free schools can well afford to apprentice themselves at sixteen years of age, supplementing their education by evening schools, or by self-training in their evenings and leisure hours.—*G. B. Northrup, in Hearth and Home.*

Couldn't Spell It.

A Yankee from the Green Mountains, visited the city of London. While passing through one of the thoroughfares, his attention was arrested by some specimens of writing paper, exposed for sale at a shop window. Seeing the proprietor of the establishment standing at the door, the Yankee civilly inquired of him what he did with 'them nice bits of paper?'

"We keep them to tie up *gape seed* in," said the cockney snappishly.

"Oh, ye du—du ye?" said Jonathan. Passing down the street a few steps, our indignant Yankee saw another merchant.

"I say, mister, can you tell me what that feller does for a livin' what keeps them ere nice bits of paper at the winder?"

"Yes, sir; he is a small dealer in paper, and a sort of a scribe. He writes letters for persons."

"I reckon he is a very *small* dealer and that he is a *pharisee* as well as a scribe. Do you think he will write a letter for me if I pay him for it?"

"Certainly he will."

The Yankee thrust his hands into his pockets almost up to his elbows, and walked back.

"I say, mister, they say as how you sell paper and write letters for folks what can't write. What will ye ax to write a letter to my sister Sally?"

"I shall charge you five shillings."

"Will ye write just what I tell ye, and spell the words right as we do in Vermont?"

"To be sure I will."

"Well, I guess you may write to Sally."

The Londoner procured a pen, ink and paper, and the Yankee commenced dictating after the following style:

"Dear sister Sally."

"'Rived in London last week."

"Have ye got that down?"

"Yes—go on."

"Thought Ide go into the country and take a ride."

"Well, the old mare baulked."

"She wouldn't go, so I licked her."

"Well, go on."

"Licked her—licked her—licked her."

"Well, go on."

"Licked her—licked her—licked her—licked her."

"What is the use of saying that so many times?"

"None of your business. I pay you five shillings—licked—licked her—licked her."

"This page is full of licked hers."

"Turn over then; licked her, licked her, licked her, licked her. She wouldn't go then, so I got out and kicked her, kicked her, kicked her."

"You are not intending to say that as many times as you said licked her."

"None of your business, I pay you; kicked her, kicked her, kicked her. She wouldn't go then, so I sharpened the end of the whip handle, and I pricked her, pricked her, pricked her, pricked her,"

"I cannot see any sense in all this."

"Never mind, I pay you; licked her, kicked her, pricked her, licked her, kicked her, pricked her, licked her, kicked her, pricked her. She wouldn't go then, so I got out and I"—(here the Yankee made a chirruping noise with his tongue and lips which bids defiance to orthography.)

"I cannot spell that."

"O, ye can't spell that, ha? Wal, ye needn't write any more for me."

"Need not write any more."

"No more," said the Yankee.

"Not a word to close with?"

"Nary a word."

"You will pay me for what I have written?"

"Not a red. You did not write down all I told you to."

"Well, sir, what am I to do with all this paper I have spoiled?"

"*Keep it to tie up gape seed in.*"

About Marrying too Young.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton says: Girls do not reach their maturity until twenty-five, yet at sixteen they are wives and mothers all over the land, robbed of all the rights and freedom of childhood in marriage, crippled in growth and development; the vital forces needed to build up a vigorous and healthy womanhood are sapped and perverted from their legitimate channels in the premature office of reproduction. When the body is overtaxed, the mind loses its tone and settles down in a gloomy discontent that enfeebles the whole moral being. The feeble mother brings forth feeble sons, the sad mother those with morbid appetites. The constant demand of stimulants among men is the result of the morbid conditions of their mothers. Healthy, happy, vigorous womanhood would do more for the cause of temperance than any prohibitory or license laws possibly can. When woman, by the observance of the laws of life and health is restored to her normal condition, maternity will not be a period of weakness, but of added power. With that high preparation of body and soul to which I have referred, men and women of sound mind and body, drawn together by true sentiments of affection, might calculate with certainty on a happy home, with healthy children gathering round their fireside. To this end let girlhood be sacredly devoted to education, to mental, moral and physical growth, to as high preparation for personal independence and ambition as boyhood is today; remember that girls, as well as boys, were created primarily for their own enjoyment, and only secondarily to serve each other. Reproduction in the normal condition of woman will not be a period of suffering, but of joy and thanksgiving. One of the saddest features of woman's present condition is her idea that she is cursed of heaven in her motherhood; that it is one of nature's necessities that she should suffer through the period of maternity. It is because we ignorantly violate so many laws of our being that it is so to-day.

PHŒBE CARY'S conundrum: Why was Robinson Crusoe's man Friday like a rooster? Because he scratched for himself and crew so (Crusoe)!

The Dutchman's Insurance.

A story is told of a German who had taken the precaution to insure the life of his wife for $5,000, and his stable for $900, believing the former might die and the latter be burnt, and he could not get along without some compensation for the loss. Both policies had been taken from the same agent. In a few months after the stable had been insured it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Shmidt quietly notified the agent, and hinted to him that he would expect the $900 at the earliest possible moment. The agent at once sent a carpenter to ascertain the cost of erecting a new stable of the same dimensions, having ascertained that the property had been insured for more than it was worth. The builder reported that he could replace the stable with new material for $500, but unfortunately there was an ordinance preventing the erection of frame buildings—the old stable having been of wood. He was asked to estimate the cost of a brick stable, and reported the amount at $750. The agent then notified Shmidt that he would build him a new brick stable in place of the old frame one, but Schmidt became very indignant at the proposition, saying:

"I do not understand this insurance business. I pay you for nine hundred dollars, and when my stable burn down you make me a new one. I not want a new shtable. I want nine hundred dollars."

The agent reasoned with Shmidt, but all to no purpose When the stable was about finished, Shmidt went to consult a lawyer, thinking that he could still get the amount of the policy, besides having the new stable. The lawyer, however, informed him that the company had a right to make good the loss by building a new stable, and expressed surprise at the idea of bringing suit against them.

"But," said Schmidt, "I insure for nine hundred dollar, and dis fellar put up dem shtable for seven hundred and fifty. I do not understand the insurance business."

Finding he could not compel the payment by law, he became disgusted with the insurance business altogether. Calling upon the agent Shmidt said:

"Mr. Agent, I want you to shtop dem insurance on mine frow. I do not pay any more monish dat way. I not understand this insurance business."

Agent [surprised.] "Why, Mr. Shmidt, you are doing a very foolish thing. You have paid considerable on this policy already, and if your wife should die you will get $5,000."

"Yaw, dat is what you tell me now," said Shmidt; "Ven I pays you on my shtable you say I get nine hundred dollar if it burns down. So it was burnt, and you not give me mine monish. You say, 'O, dat was an old frame shtable, ish not word anydings; I make you a brick shtable,' and you no pay me my nine hundred dollar. Ven my frow dies, den you say to me, 'O, she vash an old dutch woman; she not word anydings; I get you a new English wife!' And so I lose mine five thousand dollars. You not fool Shmidt again. I not understand dis insurance business."

How they Pull Teeth in Elk Co.

Our handsome friend Blakely, of the St. Mary's *Gazette*, has had a real old fashioned tooth ache, and in a fit of desperation rushed to a dentist to have it pulled. The opration is thus described.

We had the toothache last week. Not one of the good old jumping kind, but a regular grumbler; a kind of a dyspeptic toothache. We tried all the remedies which the ingenuity of man ever devised. We rammed red hot pokers into it; took two quarts of laudanum, ten pints of creosote and two pounds of mustard plasters, and wrapped them around the offending dental irritator. We swabbed it out with Davis' Pain Killer, and poured into it five bottles of soothing syrup, and a bushel of McGrath's Electric Oil. Thompson's Pain Killer found a purchaser in us, and Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup formed a part of our culinary department; but that toothache stayed and stayed, and we wanted to swear and keep at it. After hiring a railroader to drill a hole in our molar, and blast it out with a keg of Nytro Glycerine, Powder and Gun cotton, without any relief, we went to the dentist. He was at home, and we were sorry. We took a seat and held on to the chair with all the agony of despair: First the dentist chopped round the molar with a broad axe, then he inserted a crow bar, and gently pried away a quarter section of our lower jaw. Then he filled the cavity with benzine, and started it burning; then, to allay irritation he rubbed it off with sand and emery paper. Then he got a windlass and a log chain; then he fired a revolver through the tooth, and hooked the chain through the hole, then he nailed us to the wall, and hung a grindstone to each arm, and a millstone to our feet, so that we couldn't kick very much, then he commenced to turn the windlass, while the choir sang, "sinners why will ye die," varied by "Down the Toby and up the Clarion," and finally, after much tribulation, the chain broke, and the tooth didn't come out. And so the dentist gave it up as a bad job, and sent us a bill for the use of his instruments, damages done to his log chain, and the choral services. And the tooth still keeps on aching. And if our readers think our experience as a toothist isn't worth recording in the *Gazette*, just let them try to run a paper in Elk county when there is no news and see what *they* would do when the devil is howling for copy and there is nothing for him.

Two well dressed shoemakers being in the company of some gentlemen, who asked their profession, says one of them:

"I practice the *heel*-ing art."

The Columbian AND Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Sept. 16, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

To Our Readers.

Our connection with the COLUMBIAN as its editor has ceased. We have only time since closing the bargain for its sale, to give our readers notice of the fact before going to press, and will give the details next week, together with the name of the new editor. Our whole attention shall be given until the election to the Congressional canvass.

Mercur's Record.

McPherson's Hand-book for 1870, gives us votes in Congress upon important questions at the last session, and with its aid, in connection with the Congresional Globe for former sessions, we shall prepare for the next number of the COLUMBIAN, an exhibit of Mr. Mercur's course and votes in Congress during his service of seven years. For the present, and referring only to the proceedings of the last session, we present him from the record upon two questions:

DUTY ON PIG IRON:—In the House Representatives, June 6, 1870, the Internal Tax Bill being under consideration, Mr. Schenck moved to amend by adding a new tariff section fixing, among other things, the duty on pig iron at $7 per ton instead of $9, (the existing rate of duty,) which was agreed to. Yeas, 137; Nays, 44; *Mr. Mercur voting in the affirmative.*

INCOME TAX:—In the House of Representatives June 1. 1870, the Internal Tax Bill being under consideration, Mr Cox moved to reduce the tax on incomes from five to three per cent. which was agreed to. Yeas, 114; Nays, 76; *Mercur voting in the negative.*

Mr. Potter then moved that the said income tax should not continue to be collected after the year 1870, which was not agreed to. Yeas, 72; Nays, 107; *Mercur voting in the negative.*

Mr. McCarthy moved to strike out all the sections relating to income tax, so that the tax should be abolished, which motion was not agreed to the vote being—yeas 61, nays 122, *Mercur voting in the negative.*

He was therefore against abolishing the tax; against reducing it from 5 to 3 per cent. and against stopping its collection after the present year.

The Murder Trial.

We commend to the attention of the people generally, but more especially to those gentlemen who formed the jury at the recent trial of Richard Palmer, the article in the last *Republican* in relation thereto. It says, "Had Palmer who came up from the coal regions, charged with murder, been an Irishman instead of a Welshman, it is our opinion that he would have been allowed to go Scott free." In other words, gentlemen of the jury, this honorable editor conceives that you deliberately perjured yourselves and convicted Palmer not on the law and evidence produced, but by reason of his nationality. This seems to us an insult as outrageous as it is uncalled for. There were, on that jury, some *Republicans* who now have an opportunity to see of what stuff their leader in this county is made. It may be a good way to secure the confidence of men of your party to accuse them of the most flagrant perjury, but we doubt it.

The editor of the *Republican* in his eagerness to hit the Democratic party lets neither truth nor decency stand in his way. To print a sensation article in his paper he sacrifices everything which ordinary mortals prize, honor, truthfulness and regard for others.

Gentlemen of the Republican party, are you not proud of him, more especially we appeal to those perjured ones who sat on Palmer's jury?

Rough on Grant.

For several weeks we have practically had no Government. Our festive President has been attending horse races, smoking cigars at Long Branch, and enjoying himself generally. The heads of the different Departments, following the example of their Chief, have scattered to the four quarters of the Union; and notwithstanding the pressure of business at home, and the complications abroad, matters of grave importance are left to irresponsible clerks and subordinates at Washington.

So crying has this evil become, that even the Republican papers have taken up the question, and, in reference to the recognition of the French Republic, the New York *Times* says: "Jules Favre "is waiting for an answer to his dis"patch, asking a recognition of the Re"public of France, as the cable repre"sents. He had better be informed that "there is no Government of the United "States in Washington at present, and "that he should address his dispatch to "the care of somebody who knows "where the Government is. It has not "been heard from in this region for a "month or more." Can Democratic denunciation be stronger?

THE STATE FAIR.—The 18th Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 27, 28, 29, and 30, and the bids fair to be the best one yet held. We hope that the citizens of our county will take sufficient interest in the Fair to send articles for exhibition and to attend themselves. The premiums are large and comprehensive and are worthy of the competition of our people. Certainly Columbia county should be able to contribute something which would be entitled to a prize. We have heard as yet of no steps being taken to send any articles. This Fair will undoubtedly help our own County Fair in October, especially in the matter of Agricultural Machines and implements, as they will be sent here, in preference to returning them to the agencies and manufactories. Let our citizens wake up.

Democratic Congressional Conference.

The Democratic Congressional Conferees of the several counties composing the 13th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, met at Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pa., on Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 1870.

CONFEREES PRESENT.

Montour—D. P. Cressly, Dr. Ephraim C. Kester.

Columbia—C. B. McHenry, W. H. Jacoby.

Wyoming—D. D. Dewitt, John A. Sittser.

Sullivan—Hon. James Deegan, John G. Wright.

Bradford—Gen. W. E. Barton, Delos Rockwell.

On motion Hon. James Deegan was chosen President. C. B. McHenry and Delos Rockwell were chosen Secretaries

The conferees proceeded to nominate candidates for Congress.

W. H. Jacoby nominated Charles B. Brockway, of Columbia.

Gen. W. E. Barton nominated V. E. Piolett, of Bradford.

John A. Sittser nominated R. R. Little, of Wyoming.

John G. Wright nominated Geo. D. Jackson, of Sullivan.

On motion a ballot was taken by calling the counties in alphabetical order.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Piolett, 2; Brockway, 4; Jackson, 2; Little, 2.

On second ballot the vote was as follows: Piolett, 2; Brockway, 2; Jackson 2; Little, 4.

The third ballot resulted as follows: Piolett, 2; Brockway, 6; Little, 2.

The vote in full was as follows:—For Brockway, Messrs. McHenry, Jacoby, Crossley, Kester, Deegan and Wright; For Piolett, Messrs. Barton and Rockwell; For Little, Messrs. Dewitt and Sittser.

On motion the nomination of Charles B. Brockway was made unanimous.

A committee of two, consisting of D. D. Dewitt and W. E. Barton, were appointed to inform the candidate of his nomination.

On motion the following letter from Col. V. E. Piolett, which was read in Conference, was ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Conference:

To the Gentlemen constituting the Democratic Conference of the 13th Congressional District.

GENTLEMEN:

You will pardon me for appearing before you in this way. The deep interest I feel in securing a representative to the 42nd Congress from the 13th District, prompts me to make this communication.

The first object to be attained in your meeting, is harmonious action. Whoever you select as your candidate, will find a great advantage in the moral power secured by a unanimous nomination. To enable you to reach action of this character, gentlemen named as candidates by the several counties, must be unselfish, and subordinate their desire to be nominated, to a thorough canvass of the merits and fitness for the task of carrying our standard to a successful issue.

The four democratic counties within the 13th district were attached to Bradford County, to enable the radical republicans to over balance and silence their vote. Thus far this Gerrymandering has been successful. I yield any position which my unanimous nomination by Bradford County would appear to give me, if only by doing so, a union of all the various interests can be secured. Bradford county has no claims to the nomination based upon other grounds than expediency. Of this I wish you to judge. Place in nomination either of the gentlemen offered by the several counties, and I will yield the candidate so nominated my cordial support. Should you fail of harmonious action with the names now before you and go outside of this number, I hope that I will be able to reconcile my sense of duty with a cordial support of such a nomination. Your friend,

V. E. PIOLETT.

On motion John G. Wright and W. E. Barton were appointed a committee to invite Col. V. E. Piolett and Hon. R. R. Little to wait upon the Conference. These gentlemen appeared and addressed the Conference, pledging themselves to a cordial support of the nomination.

On motion Conference adjourned.

JAMES DEEGAN, Pres.

C. B. McHENRY, } Sec'ys.
DELOS ROCKWELL, }

ADDRESS

To the Voters of the Representative District composed of the Counties of Columbia and Montour.

The Conferees selected by the Democratic Convention of Columbia County, to confer with Conferees from Montour County, upon the question of nominating a candidate for Representative; having discharged the duties imposed upon them, desire to present the result at which they have arrived.

After several sessions and faithful efforts by them to secure an harmonious nomination, it will appear by the proceedings of the Conference, that the Montour Conferees withdrew, leaving the undersigned to constitute the legal conference for purposes of nomination. Whereupon they proceeded to make a nomination under regular usage and party law; and now announce it to the people of the District. They have selected a gentleman widely and favorably known, who has held responsible positions of public trust, and whose fidelity and intelligence can be relied upon in the performance of legislative duties. If supported by your votes, he will not betray his trust. He will represent all the people of the District fairly, and labor also, to promote all the best interests of the State.

The Columbia Conferees greatly desired to secure an harmonious nomination, and put forth their best efforts to that end; but they were not met in a similar spirit by the Conferees of Montour County, who presented a single name for nomination, and refused to name or to concur in the nomination of any other. Their right to present a candidate was no more unquestionable than the right of the undersigned to object, and to require that a new man should be proposed. Without this, a conference has no significance or utility, and a meeting of Conferees is a mere farce, or a delusion to be practiced upon the people.

The Columbia Conferees were chosen by their County Convention, under circumstances which precluded them from yielding to the demand made by the Montour Conferees, that a particular candidate named by them, and no one else, should be nominated. Before their selection in Convention, and when their names had been proposed in that body as Conferees, one of them, in the presence, and with the concurrence of the other, stated openly to the Convention "that if the Convention expected them to vote for Mr. Chalfant, they were about to take the wrong men, and should choose others." *Under this explicit declaration, their choice by the Convention was equivalent to an instruction not to concur in his nomination.* They kept faith upon this point, but being uninstructed, either virtually or in form, as to any other point, they felt free in Conference, to support a number of gentlemen, resident in different parts of Montour county, and did so, upon the first day of the Conference meeting. And they would have agreed to other gentlemen of that county, if their names had been proposed to them by the Montour Conferees. This concession to that county was one made in the interests of peace, union, harmony and good neighborship, and not as an admission of absolute right in that county to the nomination.

Agreement in a Montour nomination being found impossible, by reason of the extraordinary attitude of the Montour Conferees, the Conferees of Columbia county exercised their reasonable right, in presenting a candidate from their own county; and upon the secession of the Montour Conferees from the Conference, proceeded to confer upon him a regular and proper nomination. And in view of the larger population and Democratic vote of Columbia county, as compared with Montour, a nomination from the former cannot be thought unreasonable or unjust. It cannot be thought improper or inequitable, that four thousand democrats in Columbia county should obtain representative nominations more frequently, than sixteen hundred in Montour.

The nomination of Hon. Leonard B. Rupert having been regularly and fairly made, is now submitted for the support of the people of the District; in the firm confidence that it will be triumphantly sustained, and that his election will secure harmonious and proper action in future nominations.

IRAM DERR,
JOHN A. FUNSTON.
Conferees.

Notice of Nomination.

BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 8, 1870.

HON. L. B. RUPERT,—*Sir*: You are hereby notified that in the Representative Conference held in this place, on yesterday, upon the secession of the Montour Conferees from the Conference, you were duly nominated as the Democratic candidate for Representative for the District composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour. Your acceptance of the nomination so made is respectfully invited.

IRAM DERR,
JOHN A. FUNSTON,
Conferees.

Letter of Acceptance.

BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 8, 1870.

Gentlemen:—Although the nomination tendered me was unsought and unexpected, I accept it thankfully and with a due sense of the honor conferred. In case of election I shall endeavor to discharge the representative duties assigned me, with fidelity and in a spirit of friendliness, courtesy and justice to the people of the whole District. And it shall be with me a leading object to labor with all good men of the State to restore to the Legislature that character for integrity, economy and devotion to the public interests, which characterized it in former times.

I am, gentlemen, very truly your obedient servant,

L. B. RUPERT.

To Hon. Iram Derr, and John A. Funston, Esq., Conferees.

Court Proceedings.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

(CONTINUED.)

Report of reviewers vacating a road in Hemlock twp. confirmed.

Alley in the town of Orangeville, confirmed.

Report of reviewers of a road in Catawissa township, leading from a public road near Hughes & Son's foundry, to intersect the public road leading from Catawisser to Ashland, confirmed.

Report extending Fourth street in the town of Catawissa, confirmed.

Road in Mt. Pleasant twp. near the house of Hiram Thomas, confirmed.

Report of viewers of a road in Locust twp. near J. J. Campbell's, confirmed.

Report of reviewers, reporting against a road in Fishingereek twp. near Wm. Ikeler's, confirmed.

Report of viewers of a road in Jackson twp. near Samuel Hartman's. Reported against a road, confirmed.

Report of reviewers not granting a road in Jackson twp., near D. Young's confirmed.

Report of viewers to vacate a road in Catawissa, near the railroad, confirmed.

Report of viewers to vacate a road in Pine twp. near E. Taylor's and E. Eves confirmed.

Report of viewers of a road in Bloomsburg, near O. A. Jacoby's, confirmed.

Report of a road in Franklin twp. near Valentine Voght's, confirmed.

Report of a bridge view in Sugarloaf twp. The Grand Jury concurred with the viewers and the Court approved the concurrence.

Report of viewers of a county bridge between the townships of Hemlock and Mount Pleasant over Little Fishinig Creek. No bridge allowed by the Grand Jury.

Sheriff's Deed to Lavina Davenport for lots in the town of Berwick, acknowledged.

Sheriff's Deed to Geo. W. Hoffman, Esq., for an interest in a tract of land in Greenwood twp. acknowledged.

Sheriff's Deed to Polly Brown for a lot of ground in the town of Orangeville, acknowledged.

Sheriff's Deed to Harry S. Marr, for a lot of ground in Montana, Col. Co., acknowledged.

Report of Geo. S. Coleman, Esq., auditor on exceptions to the account of Andrew Frons, dec'd. Committee of Stephen Walp, a lunatic, confirmed nisi.

Acct. of Wm. T. Shuman, Esq., committee of Mary John, dec'd. confirmed.

Petition for a rule on Mary Rupp, Administratrix of the estate of George Rupp, dec'd. to enter counter security. Rule granted returnable to next term and purchase money not to be paid in the mean time.

Petition of Eliza T. Eyerly for auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator of the estate of Dr. John P. Kluge, dec'd. C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed Aud.

Widow's appraisement of John Dallman, dec'd., confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Daniel S. Vanderslice, dec'd., confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Baltis Esick, dec'd., confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Jas. Emmet, dec'd., confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Geo. Keller, dec'd., confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Jacob Girton, dec'd., confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Jacob Artly dec'd., confirmed.

Widow's appraisement of Michael Lamon, dec'd., confirmed.

In the estate of Thos. W. Young, deceased, on motion of C. B. Brockway, rule on the heirs of the dec'd., to appear at the Dec. term, and accept or refuse the estate at valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Report of sale of the real est. of Benj Boone, a lunatic. On motion of Mr. Little, C. W. Miller, appointed Aud. to make distribution.

In the estate of Jacob Eyer, dec'd., on motion of Mr. Freeze, rule on the heirs to appear on the first day of Dec. term and accept or refuse the real est. at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

On motion of S. Knorr, Esq., J. B. Robison was appointed Aud. to distribute the money in Court, arising from the sale of the property of Samuel Schweppenheiser, among the creditors entitled thereto.

Account of Henry Wertman, Jr., executor of the est. of Henry Wertman, dec'd., on motion of Mr. Knorr, M. Whitmoyer appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of the executor among the heirs.

Aud. report in the est. of Peter M. Traugh, confirmed ni si. Referred back to the auditor to correct distribution in judgments of Eliza Hess and Geo. K. Hess.

Petition for a review of a road in Hemlock twp. near Levi Wright's. John G. Quick, Peter Evans and Evan Welliver appointed reviewers.

Petition to relay and vacate a road in Sugarloaf twp. near Collins Sutliff's. Samuel McHenry, Andrew T. Ikeler and A. Hartman appointed reviewers.

Petition for a road in Sugarloaf twp., near Jacob Fritz's. Geo. Hurleyman, David Yocum and John Savage appointed viewers.

Petition for a road in Madison twp., near the house of Wm. Fairman, Wm Miller, Eri Ikeler and John Mordan, appointed viewers.

Petition for a bridge in Jackson twp. Henry Hess, John Lewis and Montgomery Cole appointed viewers.

Petition for a road in Greenwood twp near Catharine Thomas'. John Robison Wm. White and John Vanlieu appointed viewers.

Petition to vacate a road in Mt Pleasant twp, near Philip Kline's. Wm. Eyer, R. Robbins and E. Henry appointed viewers.

Petition for a road in Catawissa and Franklin townships. Lewis Metz, Henry Hollenshead and Wm. H. Abbott appointed viewers.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas now comprising a Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the county of Columbia;

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia Respectfully represent that we, pursuant to our required duty, calmly and deliberately investigated all bills of indictments presented for our consideration at this term, and have passed upon them accordingly, that we have examined the public buildings and find them in good condition except windows and shutters in Sheriff's house, which we recommend be repaired, and the windows in the jail be repaired, and also recomend that water pitchers and glasses be placed in the Grand and Traverse Juror rooms. All of which is respectfully submitted. F. L. SHUMAN,
Foreman.

SEPTEMBER 9TH.

On motion of Mr. Knorr, J. B. Robison, Esq., appointed aud. to distribute the amount found in the hands of the of J. M. Chemberlin, among the creditors.

Petition for a road in Locust twp., at Currantown. Joseph Levan, George Craig and David Long appointed viewers.

Petition to change the road leading from Slabtown to the "Old Furnace" at a point over the land of Mrs. Hampton and Leonard Adams, Lucas Fahringer, Geo. Hower and John Snyder appointed viewers.

Petition for appointment of viewers to view a site for a road and vacate another in Mt. Pleasant and Orange townships. Wm. Long, Emandus Unangst, and Nathan Fleckenstein, appointed viewers.

Petition for viewers to lay out a road in the town of Catawissa, viewers appointed.

Petition for a road in Locust twp. W. H. Abbott, John Keefer and Benj. Miller appointed viewers.

SEPTEMBER 10TH.

Charles Eyerly vs Margaret Eyerly. Divorce. On motion of Mr. Clark, C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed commissioner to take deposition of witnesses in this case, and Court order notice to be given.

On motion of C. B. Brockway, Chas. C. Leidy of Montour county admitted to practice in the several courts of this county.

Petition of Mason C. Johnson, guardian of Lulie Johnson to sell her interest in a house and lot in Light Street. Guardian authorized to sell the ward's interest at private sale.

Petition for a road in Sugarloaf twp. near Ezekiel Cole's. John Zaner, Martin Ammerman and James Edgar appointed viewers.

Petition for a re-review of a road in Bloomsburg, near Robbins & Eyer's store. Mordecai Jackson, Hudson Owen and I. Bower appointed re-reviewers.

Com. vs Richard Palmer, indicted for murder. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Com. vs Lewis Kantner, indicted for the murder of Wm. Connelly. A jury was called. The following gentlemen were sworn and empanneled to try the case: John J. Barkley, Reuben Rigel, Samuel Mears, Jr., Henry A. Miller, John M. Chemberlin, Levi Wright, Jesse Mensch, Geo. W. Poust, Mathias Moore, Isaac Grover, Geo. W. Clark and Perry Buckalew.

SEPTEMBER 12TH.

Com. vs Lewis Kantner. Witnesses examined on the part of the Commonwealth.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The little craft called the *City of Ragusa*, which sailed from Queenstown about eighty days ago reached this port, today, having safely crossed the Atlantic. She is only three tons burden.

Who Are Benefited by The Reduction of Taxes.

The *Express* has been trying to make a little political capital for Grant's administration by publishing a table showing the amount and character of the reduction of taxes made at the last session of Congress. The figures displayed so exultingly are thus set out by our neighbor:

Sources of revenue.	Receipts in fiscal year 1870	Reduction
Special taxes, including those on Bankers	$10,671,000	$10,671,000
Gross receipts	6,784,000	6,784,000
Sales	8,801,000	8,801,000
Income, including salaries	37,213,000	23,700,000
Legacies	1,619,000	1,619,000
Successions	1,961,000	1,961,000
Articles in schedule A	892,000	892,000
Passports	25,000	25,000
Stamps	15,011,000	1,950,000
Total	$83,076,000	$55,212,000

We do not think the editor of the *Express* can have examined the above table with any care, though his publishing it twice would seem to indicate that he took more than a mere casual look at it. When scrutinized and properly understood, it must be regarded as anything else than a cause for exultation on the part of Radical politicians. Like nearly all the legislation of Congress the reduction made in the taxes was made in the interest of monopolies, corporations and rich men. The table displayed by the *Express* shows that nearly all the reduction of taxes over which it crows was made in the interests of capital, and not of industrial pursuits or the laboring classes.

The first item, the abolition of special taxes, (including bankers) amounts to $10,674,000. The removal of this amount affords no relief to the masses of the people. It only touches a small class of wealthy and favored individuals.

The second item, that of gross receipts, affects railroads and other corporations. It amounts to $6,784,000. It is that much tax lifted from railroads, &c., but the people will not derive a dollar of benefit from that reduction of taxes. No railroad in the country has lowered its fare, or rates of freight, since the tax on gross receipts was removed, and it is perfectly safe to predict that none will. On the contrary, Tuesday's New York papers inform us that the New York Central, New York and Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads have combined to raise their rates of freight enormously. This is the report:

At a consultation of Jay Gould, on the part of Eric; Commodore Vanderbilt, on the part of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, and Col. Scott, representing the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a uniform rate of freights from this city to the West by these respective railroads was agreed upon. The rates settled upon exceed the summer charges about seventy-five per cent. and and are shown in the following list of first class freight prices adopted on the three roads, taking effect to-day:

New York to	Per Car—Present Price.	Former Price.
Cleveland	$ 63	$ 32
Columbus, Ohio	77	40
Cincinnati	90	45
Indianapolis	92	47
Evansville	1 10	57
Louisville, Ky	1 12	60
St. Louis, Mo	1 25	67
Quincy, Ill	1 25	67
St. Joseph, Mo	1 74	1 14
Chicago, Ill	1 00	50

The following are the rates by steam by way of the lakes:

	Present Rate.	Former Rate.
To Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo	$ 63	$ 30
To Chicago and Milwaukie	71	35

The fare for transportation of cattle from Buffalo to New York, which has been carried on for some months past at the competition price of one dollar per car load, has been increased to $1.40 per car load.

The third item of reduced revenue that coming from the tax on sales, only affects heavy dealers. It does not touch the retail traders and storekeepers from whom the people buy. It is $8,804,000 taken off those who could very well afford to pay it.

The next item is that of incomes, and that brought little relief to the masses, for comparatively few of them paid any part of the $37,243,000.

The reduction made upon legacies, successions, passports and articles in schedule A., which includes watches and gold and silver plate, will bring no relief to the tax-ridden masses.

The last item in the list is stamps This does not include stamps on the poor man's box of matches, but applies to stamps on notes, checks, &c. With such things the working classes have not very much to do, and the relief experienced from the reduction of $1,350,000 will not be felt by them.

Let the people look at this table, which is now going the rounds of the Radical newspapers; let them study it item by item, and then let them tell us, if any one of them can, how the masses are benefited by this boasted reduction of taxes. The tax on income was a war measure, of doubtful constitutionality, and it affected some people who lived on comparatively meagre salaries. The change in its provisions brought relief to some who could illy afford to pay five per cent. of all they received above a thousand dollars; but, with that exception, we fail to see how any except the capitalists of the country have been benefited by the reduction made in the taxes by Congress. The truth is the Radicals were true to their theory of Legislation in this as in other things. They protect the rich, favor capital and aid monopolies. The industry and labor of the country is left to bear the burthens of an extravagant government. It needs nothing more than the exhibit which Radical newspapers are now making to show how complete Congress and the administration of Grant are run in the interests of monopolies and certain privileged classes.

CINCINNATI, Sept 7.—In the game of base ball played here to-day between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and Red Stockings, of this city, the former were victorious by a score of 10 to 6.

The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
W. Stockings	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	10
R. Stockings	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	6

George Wright, of the Red Stockings, was unable from his injuries to play, and a substitute was necessary. The spectators numbered about five thousand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The steamship *Tauranga* collided with a coal-ketch near Auckland, New Zealand, on the 23d of July. Both vessels foundered immediately. Eighteen lives were lost.

Taxing the Necessities of Life.

Disguise it as they may, the radicals cannot conceal the fact that their system of tavation bears most oppressively on the working classes, the toilers who earn their bread in the sweat of their face. The tax-bill passed by Congress, at its last session, whilst it relieves the "upper ten thousand" of most of their taxes, fails to lighten the burden so patiently borne by the working millions.

It strikes some Twenty-four Millions off incomes, which relieves the wealthy only, as none but thaie well-to-do have a net annual income exceeding $1,000. It wipes out some Twenty-Seven Millions more collected principally from gross receipts of corporations, sales of merchants doing a large business, licenses of circuses, theatres, lotteries, billiard and bowling saloons, banks, brokers, pawn brokers, etc., from legacies and successions and the special tax on banks. The reduction of fifty-one million of dollars in internal taxation, therefore, only benefits the few, corporations which "have no souls," millionaires living in luxury and splendor, merchant princes who make their hundreds of thousands per annum, etc., etc. A slight concession was made to the great mass of the people in the reduction of the duties on tea, coffe, sugar and molasses. It is contended, however, that no reduction has been made on the two last named articles. The estimates of the annual revenues to be derived from these four articles under the new tariff are as follows:

Coffee	$ 6,500,000
Tea	7,000,000
Sugar and molasses	28,000,000
	$41,500,000

Estimating the population of the United States at forty millions of people, this shows an annual tax of *one dollar per head* on the articles of coffee, tea, sugar and molasses, or at a rough calculation, about *seven dollars to each taxable inhabitant.* When to this are added the duties on articles of clothing bedding and table linen, on mechanics' and miners' tools, farming implements and school books, not to say anything of the poor man's solace, tobacco, and when these are supplemented by the enormous tariff tax of one hundred per cent. on salt, by stamps on articles of agreement, stamps on medicines, stamps on bank checks, stamps on matches, &c., the sum total of the taxes to be paid annually to the United States government under the new tax laws, by a laboring man with an ordinary family, is not less than *Fifty Dollars*

The loss to the revenue from the repeal of the taxes on gross receipts, sales, legacies and successions, the special tax on banks, licenses, &c., is to be compensated by the increased duties on cotton goods and Bessemer steel. So far as the latter is concerned, it is safe to predict that the custom receipts from importations of that article will be smaller than heretofore. The duty is almost prohibitory. Cotton fabrics and other articles of prime necessity to the laboring man, will, therefore, be relied on to make up the deficiency. The working-classes will be required to shoulder the burden of which the corporations and money-kings have been relieved. Bend your backs, ye farmers, mechanics and miners, ye tillers of the soil, shovers of the plane and delvers of the earth! The load is prepared for you. Kneel down that your radical task-masters may the more easily impose it.—*Patriot.*

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Prussian War News.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Notes of a decided character have been addressed to Berlin on the subject of peace, by the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London. It is said that Queen Victoria has appealed to Queen Augusta in behalf of peace.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived at the Chateau Wilhelmhohe on Monday and was graciously received, and with his suite conducted to his appointed residence.

He appeared composed and cheerful. Hearing that a republic had been proclaimed in France, he said: "The Germans on entering Paris will bring order in the machinery of state there." He, however, manifested no vindictive spirit towards his countrymen.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.—At their present pace the army of the Prince Royal and the Bavarians should be in their designated positions around Paris by Wednesday next. From these points they will slowly close in upon the French fortifications. A Prussian force was at Compeigne this forenoon.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Midnight.—It is reported that the government of the United States is making vigorous and energetic remonstrances with Prussia against the necessity for a further continuance of the present war. Three earnestly written despatches have been received by the minister of foreign affairs to this effect from the authorities at Washington.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12—4 P. M., via LONDON.—Italy, Austria and Russia are agreed in principle, and have authorized Russia to ask Prussia for an armistice. A dispatch to that effect has been sent by telegraph to Berlin. No answer has yet been received. Lord Lyons, who has heretofore acted as intermediary between France and Prussia, has resigned the task in favor of Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Minister.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The ministry of war is in receipt of confirmatory advices of disaster at Laon, subsequent to the surrender of the city to the Prussians. King William also telegraphed to Queen Augusta, corroborating the intelligence of this latest and most grievous calamity.

The king's despatch states that fifty Prussians and three hundred of the garde mobile were killed by the explosion of the magazine and destruction of the citadel of Laon. The duke of Mecklinburg Schwerin was also wounded.—Many soldiers of Prussia and garde mobile sustained serious injuries, which received prompt attention.

King William says the disaster was unquestionably the result of treachery.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Prussians attacked Toul at eight a. m. on Satur day, and persisted until nine in the evening. They were, however constantly repulsed, and many of the batteries dismounted. More than ten thousand Prussians were placed *hors du combat.*

Verdun continues to hold out against the enemy. At Montmedy, on Thursday, the garrison gallantly repulsed the Prussian attack. The Prussians have surrounded Meaux. They are in force at Crecy, and are approaching Noissy le Grand. The latter is only nine miles from Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 13—The Prussians in strong force are invading the department of Oise. They are at Creil. The Prefect telegraphs that the bridge over the Oise at Creil has been blown up.

Creil is distant, according to minute calculations, about thirty-one miles directly north of this city.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial are still at the Marine Hotel, in Hastings. A number of servants of the Imperial household, two carriages, and twenty-three horses, arrived at Hastings, yesterday, by special train. The Prince goes out frequently, and mingles freely with the people, and is already popular with all classes.

Latest News.

CORINNE, Utah, Sept. 7.—A party of men engaged on the new road to connect Coch Valley with Bear River Valley discovered a huge natural cave with a stream of water running through it toward the entrance. Some of the party with lights penetrated the cave a distance of about two miles without discovering any other outlet. In some places the roof of the cave was so high that it could not be seen with the lights they had. They intend shortly to explore this natural wonder thoroughly.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Sept. 8.—Information has been received of the recent murder by Indians in Apache Pass of Mr. Hofmer, a large German brewer of this city, who was on his way to Tucson to sell a stock of ale. His conveyance and horses were captured.—Special correspondence from Ralston to the *New Mexican*, says new Indian depredations in the vicinity of Tucson occur every day. A few days since French's train was captured near Fort Smith, four men killed, and everything belonging to the train carried off or destroyed.

LONDON, Sept. 9—6 P. M.—The report of the loss of the English iron-plated steamer *Captain*, which was circulated late this afternoon, is fully confirmed at Lloyds. The disaster occurred off Finisterre, France. All on board, 500 in number, perished.

Capt. Cowper Coles. Lord Northbrook and a son of Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, were among the lost.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	1 00
Oats "	50
Flour per barrel	9 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	45
Eggs	20
Tallow	10
Potatoes	50
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	15 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$22@23
No. 2 "	$20@$21
Bloom	$70
LUMBER.	
Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@2
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " 2 " "	2 00
Siding " " ft.	$1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5 00@$5 62½
Northwestern extra	$6 62½@6 00
Northwestern family	6 25
Western, do. do.	7 00@7 50
Rye flour	$5 75@6 00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus	$1 65
Southern " "	$1 60
Western " "	1 37@1 38
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	88
CORN—Yellow, "	96c
Mixed, "	90c@91c
OATS—₰ bus	52c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$31 00
Mess Beef, "	$25 00
Dressed Hogs, ₰ lb	8½@9
Smoked Hams "	21@22½
" Shoulders "	15@16½
Lard, ₰ lb	16@16½
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus	$7 00@8 00
Timothyseed ₰ bus	$3 00
Flaxseed	$2 30
CATTLE—Best Cattle ₰ lb	8½@9c
Cows, ₰ head	$45@85
SHEEP—₰ lb	4c@6c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$13 75@14 25

MARRIAGES.

YEAGER—GROVE—On the 3rd inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. John Yeager, to Miss Lydia Grove, both of Elysburg, North'd co., Pa.

LEVAN—CARTNER—On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Emanuel Levan, to Miss Angeline Cartner, both of Montour twp., Col. co.

MAAS—BORCHERS—On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. Edward Maas, to Miss Mary Borchers, both of Danville, Pa.

SHAFFER—MILLER—In Bloomsburg, on the 10th inst., by Rev. D. F. Alleman, Mr. Daniel Shaffer to Miss Isabella C. Miller, all of Hemlock, Columbia county, Pa.

GIRTON—FAUST—At the same place, on the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. Mathias Girton to Miss Emma A. Faust, all of Hemlock, Columbia co.

DEATHS.

RUDY—In Bloomsburg, August 27, Harry Aurond, infant son of J. S. and Catharine Rudy, aged 8 months.

WORKHEISER—In Espy, on the 27th ult., Alberna, infant daughter of Miles A. and Savilla Workheiser, aged 1 year and 2 months.

MILLER—At Lime Ridge, on the 29th of August 1870, Peter R. son of William and Celestia A. Miller, aged 1 year 2 months and 18 days.

On how still little Peter's lying,
And they whisper he is dying,
Tears and prayers cannot save him,
He must go to him who gave him,
Those bright eyes must close forever,
Those sweet lips will kiss us never,
Fold the wee hands o'er his bosom,
And thus fades our little Blossom.

SHOEMAKER—On the 6th day of April, 1870, at Buckhorn, Laura Amarella, youngest daughter of G. L. and E. B. Shoemaker, aged 7 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Father grieve not, mother weep not,
Brother, sister grieve no more,
Think of her as only sleeping,
Not as dead, but gone before.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF LAURA.

Thou has left us darling Laura
In the spring time of thy bloom,
And our hearts are sad and lonely
Since we laid thee in the tomb.

'Tis no wonder we are lonely,
'Tis no wonder we are sad,
Thou has made one less our number,
Shall we ever more be glad?

Thou wert lovely as a blossom,
In the summer's rosy bloom;
But alas thou art now dreaming,
Fast a-leep within the tomb.

But the little feet will journey
In this world of sin no more;
Now they press the green banks lightly
By the golden river's shore.

H. H.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on the grounds of the undersigned, in Centre township, for the purpose of shooting, fishing, &c. Those so doing hereafter will be prosecuted according to law. WILSON MILLER.

Centre twp., Sept. 16, 1870-3

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

THE proceedings of the Congressional Conference appear in another column.

CHANGE.—Cornelius Cronin has been appointed Postmaster at Dushore, Sullivan county in the place of John M. Alcock, removed.

REV. W. C. HENDRICKSON will deliver a Temperance Address in the Presbyterian church of this place, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst.

PATENT.—Among the list of patents granted during the past week, we notice one to Andrew J. Prescott of Catawissa, for an improved car coupling.

You can get black, white, drab, brown, partridge, Solferino, scarlet, pink, green, blue and salmon Germantown wool at M. P. Lutz's, for 13 cts per oz.

MR. J. S. SANDERS proposes to send the Hazleton *Sentinel* to the former subscribers of the *Gazette*. Quite a number of them have sent us their names.

THE "Domestic" Sewing Machine can be seen at M. P. Lutz's Dry Goods store. Do not buy a machine before seeing the "Domestic" a careful examination.

EVERY Democrat in the county we have no doubt is anxious for party success this fall. How many of them have made a single effort towards accomplishing it.

CONGRESSIONAL.—J. B. McCullum of Susquehanna county has been nominated for Congress from the 12th Congressional District composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna.

DANIEL BILLMEYER has been nominated for Sheriff of Montour county, in place of Robert Russel, deceased. He is an active, working Democrat, comes of good stock, and will make an efficient officer.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—On Friday of last week, a little son of Rev. Mr. Sharretts of Mount Pleasant township, fell from a chestnut tree and broke both bones between the elbow and wrist. He is doing very well, his injuries not affecting his spirits in the least.

NEVER was weather more enjoyable than that which we are now having. Flies and mosquitoes have ceased to be an annoyance, paper collars and cuffs do not wilt, soda fountains have ceased to be a necessity, and if a man does not sleep soundly, it must be because he is a criminal or belongs to the Radical party.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last Mr. Wm. Mowry, a conductor on one of the Brown Line of cars, whilst attempting to get on a train at Hicks' ferry, on the L. & B. R. R., missed his footing and fell under the wheels which took one of his legs completely off. He died from the effects of his injuries, on Wednesday night at his home in Danville.

GRAPES.—The yield of this delicious fruit has been unusually large this year the vines being fairly loaded down with the fragrant clusters. One gentleman of this place has over *half a ton* of the fruit. He proposes to use some of it in making wine—and, judging from the amount of raw material we should think he might get enough to start a wholesale liquor store.

FROST.—A sharp frost visited us on Monday morning last, the ground being quite white. Whilst not severe enough to cause damage, it is yet a forerunner of those to come which will. A killing frost would prove disastrous to the buckwheat crop and will carry sorrow to the bosom of many a lover of the cake." A winter without buckwheat cakes would be but a sad one indeed.

PASSED.—Geo. A. Clark, son of Robert F. Clark, Esq., has passed an examination at Princeton College, creditable to himself and gratifying to his friends and has been admitted to that institution. There will be many in this place who will take pleasure in the above fact as do his friends were numerous and warm. We wish him the success which we are sure his pluck and manliness will ensure him. Good luck to him.

COURT WEEK.—The number of persons who were in town during the past week was not large, except on the first day or two. A large amount of business was accomplished, although a great portion of the time was taken up by the Murder trials of Palmer and Kantner. The civil list was not reached. Three weeks at least could have been absorbed by trials, judging from the list, and it could seem from the accumulation of business, that courts of a single week will be things of the past.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.—As our readers are aware, Township and the General election are now held at the same time. It is now time our friends were getting around for good, strong men for local candidates, as their selection will aid the general ticket. In all cases nominations should be regularly made, tickets printed, and no split or independent tickets be permitted. Men who will not abide by the action of the majority show a selfishness anti-democratic, and that justifies their rejection by the party.

THE SCHOOLS.—The following are the names of the Teachers recently appointed for Bloomsburg, as well as the schools to which they were assigned:
Room No. 1, (new building) F. M. Bates, Principal; Geo. Elwell, Assistant.
Room No. 2, (new building) Wm. Jones, Senie Smith, Assistant.
Room No. 3, (new building) A. Hartman, L. D. Kase.
Room No. 4, (new building) Miss T. Piatta, Miss Florence Wirt.
No. 1, (old academy) Jos. Garrison.
No. 2, (old academy) Miss Kate Betz.
No. 3, (old academy) Miss Effie Vance Port Noble—Miss Mattie Yarnall.
Welsh Hill—(colored school) Miss Howden.
Morgantown—Mr. Grimes.
Schools begin the first Monday in October.

BASE BALL.—Another game between the Town and Railroad Nines of Catawissa, was played on Saturday last. Mr Hacker proved himself an excellent umpire, and the game was an exceedingly fine one. After a very close contest the railroad boys were again successful. Two of the Town Nine were nicely "run out" between 2nd and 3rd by Harper and Moyer. Abbott and Witman show great skill as captains, and Scott, Sandwig, Kline and Lewis made some unusually fine plays.

TOWN NINE.	O	R	R. R. NINE.	O	R
Kline, p	5	1	Moyer 3d b	2	2
Scott c	2	2	Ludwig, p	3	2
Abbott, 1st b	1	3	Eyer, 1st b	3	2
Sutter, 1 f	5	0	Hite, s s	2	3
Probst 3d b	6	0	Lewis, 1 f	5	1
Sodine, r f	3	2	Stadler, c f	3	2
Brumbach s s	1	0	Ward, 2d b	3	1
Frosty, 2d b	1	1	Witman, c	4	2
Waters c f	2	1	Harder, r f	1	1
Total,	26	10	Total,	26	16

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Town Nine, 2 0 1 3 2 0 2 0 0
R. R. Nine, 0 1 2 4 2 1 0 3 3

Umpire, Mr. Packer.
Scorers, Joe. Robbins and Ramsey.
Fly catches—Town Nine 9; Rail Road, 5.

THE CENSUS.—We give below, the population of certain townships, as completed by the Census Marshal and annex as well, for the purpose of comparison, the figures of the previous census, that of 1860. It will be observed that the greatest proportionate increase is that of Pine township—196, whilst the least increase is in Sugarloaf —7:

1870	White Males	White Females	Col'd Males	Col'd Females	Total
Greenwood	751	803			1 554
Pine	363	368	1	1	731
Benton	486	507			993
Briercreek	518	559			1 077
Berwick	453	469	1		923
Sugarloaf	392	367			759
Jackson	291	273			564
1860					
Greenwood	727	743			1 470
Pine	249	301	2	3	555
Benton	437	452	3	1	893
Briercreek } Berwick }	849	874	6	10	1 734
Sugarloaf	391	354			752
Jackson	271	288			559

LOCAL NOTICES.

SCHUYLER & LOW of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

IF you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect Specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or catarrhal headache, which he sends to any address, post paid, for sixty cents, or four packages for $2. Pamphlet sent free. Sold by druggists.

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS seem to be extensively gaining our public confidence, and promises to take the place of every other liquor now in use, especially for medicinal use.

This is not surprising; for, apart from its being found in most of our respectable Drug Stores in this city and country, and its being strongly recommended by the physicians, the mild and agreeable taste of this article, contrasted with the strong, pungent and actual sensation produced on the palate by the common deleterious article—which is now the general complaint of nearly all the medical faculty of this country—would, of itself, suffice to give it the decided preference. If prescribed as a medicine, it is not bad to take; and to use as a beverage it is considered by judges to be superior to any article of the kind ever imported into this country.

MUSIC!—Go to Alstatt for Music, Instruments, Canes, Fishing rods, &c., Court House Alley. *

THE DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE,

FOR SALE BY

M. P. LUTZ,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MILLER, HUGHES & CO.,

BERWICK, PA.

This Sewing Machine runs stiller and easier than any other, it has fewer parts, it has a *cast steel* shuttle that will never wear out, it has Blake's Patent table which to see shows its usefulness.

Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia.

Address

BLAKE & CO.,

SCRANTON, PA.

sep1870-1y

WIDMYER & JACOBY EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA. are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell in exchange as country brewed ales; in bbls and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 325 to 335 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-4.*

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition of this Society for 1870 will be held at Scranton, on *Tuesday*, September 27th, *Wednesday*, September 28th, *Thursday*, September 29th, and *Friday*, September 30th. The grounds are spacious, the buildings and accommodations ample, and the premium list liberal. *There is no charge for entries* except horses entered for speed. Entry Books open *Tuesday*, September 6th. For catalogues or information, address at Scranton,
D. W. SEILER, Rec. Secretary.
ELDRIDGE MCCONKEY, Cor. Sec'y.
JOHN C. MORRIS, President.
Scranton, Sept. 9, 1870-4w.

SEPTEMBER. TO THE NERVOUS.
The natural result of exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, is a feeling of weakness, faintness, heaviness, weariness, languor of body or mind, &c. Persons of a weak constitution, or whose habits are sedentary, frequently complain of this relaxed condition of the vital energies; and when persons of a nervous temperament are thus weakened and debilitated, disease inevitably follows, unless it is at once checked and overcome. All who suffer from these ruinous, alike evils, need a remedy which will strengthen the system without exciting it, and awake a feeling of true enjoyment, so that life may become a source of pleasure. MISTLER'S HERB BITTERS has won its way into the confidence of thousands of this class of persons, who warmly endorse it as the best invigorating agent, and the most potent and genuine of all tonics and alteratives for strengthening and restoring the physical constitution.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
LEONARD B. RUPERT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR SHERIFF,
REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC McBRIDE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN D. HOUCK,
ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL LEE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
(To be voted for by the voters of Bloom, Scott, Sugarloaf and Greenwood.)
STEPHEN H. MILLER.
WILLIAM KRAMER.

Vigilance Committee.

BEAVER—F. L. Stauman, Moses Schlicher, G. P. Dreisbach.
BENTON—I. K. Kriekbaum, T. B. Cole, John McHenry.
BERWICK BOR.—A. D. Seeley, Isadore Chamberlin, Isaiah Bower.
BRIARCREEK—Albert Smith, Samuel Ketchner, George M. Bower.
BLOOM E.—David Lowenberg, C. M. Brown, Peter Billmeyer.
BLOOM W.—Samuel Wilkins, C. G. Barclay, W. C. McKinney.
CENTRALIA—D. W. Lanihan, Edward Curley, Miles McNalley.
CONYNGHAM N.—R. Thornton, Chas. Dougherty, Patrick Shaughessy.
CONYNGHAM S.—Peter Luby, Thomas Brennan, Patrick Burk.
CATAWISSA—M. V. B. Kline, Stephen Baldy, Adam Fetterolf.
CENTRE—Hiram Schweppenheiser, Samuel Bower, Jesse Huffman.
FISHINGCREEK—E. J. McHenry, M. A. Ammerman Hugh McBride.
FRANKLIN—Moses McHenry, Christian Artley John Zeiger.
GREENWOOD—Jacob S. Evans, Isaac A. Dewitt Adam Utt.
HEMLOCK—Wm. H. Shoemaker, David Wagner, Hugh McBride.
JACKSON—George Herleman, M. Savage, Wm. Young.
LOCUST—Gera Hower, Elias Creasy, Wellington Yeager.
MAINE—U. J. Campbell, John Nuss, William Longenberger.
MIFFLIN—Daniel A. Hess, Samuel Nuss, Samuel Snyder.
MT. PLEASANT—Jno. Mordan, Thomas Welliver, Jackson Ikeler.
MADISON—Richard Fruit, Lewis Schuyler, John Allen.
MONTOUR—Evan Welliver, Peter A. Evans, Noah Moser.
ORANGE—John Snyder, O. A. Megargell, Hiram R. Kline.
PINE—L. A. German, John Lore, Valentine Winterstein.
ROARINGCREEK—John Maurer, Amsey Craig, Samuel Houck.
SCOTT—Oscar Ent, J. M. Rice, Henry A. Oman.
W. B. KOONS, Chairman.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
I take this method of announcing to the public, that at the solicitation of numerous friends, I have consented to be an Independent Candidate for Associate Judge,
aug20'70-tf ISAAC S. MONROE.

NOTICE.
At the request of a number of friends, I announce my name as an Independent Candidate for Sheriff, and respectfully solicit the support of the public.
aug19'70-tf* AARON SMITH.

SAXON GREEN.
Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.
J. B. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
122 NORTH 4TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION OR SOUL CHARMING.—400 pages; cloth. This wonderful book has full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal at will. Mesmerism, Spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address, with 50 cents, postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., No. 41 So. Eighth St., Philadelphia.

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THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
NEW YORK OBSERVER,
$3 PER ANNUM.
ONE MONTH FREE ON TRIAL.
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

WANTED.—Lands in Pennsylvania for cash and good stocks. TOWNSEND BROS., 134 South Third street, Philadelphia.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED! I own interest in one of the best Silver Mines of the day, developing, &c., near Georgetown, Col. Can satisfy you of its undoubted value as a good investment and a paying one. Best of references given. I wish to sell one-half of it *very cheap for cash*. Address my Attys, TOWNSEND BROS., 134 South Third street, Philadelphia.

$100.000 IN SIX MONTHS can be made by a shrewd and reliable man in a sure, safe business. An investment of $25 will return a clear profit of $25. For particulars call on or address the NORTH AMERICAN PICTURE CO., No. 85 Nassau Street, New York.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. A New Book of 128 pages. Price 50 cts. by mail. AMERICAN NEWS CO., New York.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Martha A. J. White, dec'd, will offer at public vendue upon the premises, by virtue of power in said will contained, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1870, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Light Street, Columbia County, Pa., and bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by an alley, on the south by a lot of Mrs. Lydia Hagenbuch, and on the west by Main Street of said town. Whereon are erected a two story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

stable and out buildings with a well of excellent water, with the appurtenances.

☞ TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st of April, A. D. 1871, when possession will be given, and a deed executed and delivered. SAMUEL WHITE,
CAROLINE DEWITT,
Executors.

ALSO:—At the same time the following described

HOUSE AND LOT,

viz: situate in Light Street aforesaid, and bounded as follows: On the north by lot of Jacob Terwilliger, on the west by an alley, on the south by lot of Foster and Unman, and on the east by Main street, of said town. Whereon are erected a two story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

a good stable, out buildings, well of water with pump, &c., &c.

TERMS—Reasonable, to suit purchasers.
sep9'70-3t. CAROLINE S. DEWITT.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers at private sale about

90 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

situate in Benton township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Kline, Daniel Shultz, Jacob Ash, Jacob Beishline and others. Fifteen Acres of which is cleared land. It also contains a good young orchard,

A FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

and a never failing spring of water. Also a first class

SAW AND LATHE MILL.

The balance of the tract is heavily timbered with oak, white pine, &c.

For terms, conditions, &c., apply to the undersigned. The actual number of acres will be determined by survey.
Benton, June 24, 1870-tf WM. APPLEMAN.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET.
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the places at which the election is to be held.

Therefore I, MORDECAI MILLARD, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, that a general Election will be held on TUESDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, (being the first Tuesday in said month), at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Wesley Piatt in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough Berwick at the Town House, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough Centralia, at the public house of H. A. Wedekensun.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasey's.

North Conyngham District at the school house near the factory of John Andrews & Co.

South Conyngham District at the house of Thomas Kilker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the public house of Emanders Unangst.

Franklin township at the Lawrance school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Diedrich in the town of Buckhorn.

Jackson township at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of David Yeager in Slabtown.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Ringler, Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the house of Wm. Hollingshead.

Maine township, at the public house of Abraham K. Shuman.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public house of Clinton W. Yaple in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township at the house of Alinas Cole

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Congress, one person for Representative, one person for Associate Judge, one person for Sheriff, one person for County Commissioner, one person for Jury Commissioner, one person for Coroner and one person for Auditor.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption and adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the several districts above respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on the third day after the day of the election, being on Friday, the 14th day of October, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then a certificate of return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge under this act.

The Return Judges of the Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan, shall meet at the Court House in Tunkhannock, on Tuesday the 18th day of October next, to make out the returns for Member of Congress.

The return judges of the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour shall meet at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of October, 1870, to make out the returns for member of Assembly.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 15th, 1865, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several districts in the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ticket, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, Member and Members of Assembly, if voted for and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough offices voted for, and be labelled, "Borough."

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district in which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, who may call on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment to the said inspectors or either of them shall from time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and who shall have paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United states who has previously been a qualified voter of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxables furnished by the Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and Law, or satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, and if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the consent given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more and in such district he or sufficient proof thereof, he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or at tempt to prevent any officer of any elect ion under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the windows or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to Court, where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the electors qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Columbia county that, by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the registering of the Commonwealth," approved April 17th, A. D. 1869. It is provided as follows:

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday of October in every year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him on the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all per sons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district in evidence to the residence of the claimant in the district of which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of the United States; that of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, has returned home, and has resided the next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affidavit shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States or if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by the birth of his father's naturalization; and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, and that he is entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election boards, and a list of the names of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file there in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks to the same name respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers to vote, and on the vote of any person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall receive a written or printed ballot from any person polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty required by him act without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or bear down or prevent the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the time of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

In obedience to the requirement of John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby publish for the information of the Constitution of the United States, the Act of Congress enforcing the same, and the Act of Assembly relative thereto:

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth:

"SECTION 18. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election in this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Liberal Manuring.

The summer is ended, and farmers are at this time busily engaged in putting in their fall crops. It would seem almost superfluous to say a word in regard to the use of fertilizers; and yet the subject is one of such absorbing importance that we cannot forbear saying something in regard to it.

There are those, we know, who have little or no faith in the teachings or advice of what are known as "book farmers." They are not willing to admit that men who do not daily wield the spade and hoe, hold the plow or drive the mowing or reaping machine, know anything of practical farming, and that, therefore, their suggestions are without value. Fortunately the number of this class of skeptical ones is daily lessening and will continue to grow smaller as intelligence spreads its influence throughout the land. There is nothing more catching of practical demonstration than that good crops cannot be grown upon the same land successively for a number of years, without a liberal use of fertilizers. Our entire country furnishes incontestable evidence of the truth of this. It has been attempted so repeatedly, and has so repeatedly failed, the wonder is that men can be found who will persist in following out the old system which has resulted in reducing the average of our wheat crop from twenty-five bushels to less than half that quantity per acre.

Our advice to the farmer is—Manure liberally. Do not be afraid of the expense. Judicious liberal manuring is like judicious liberal advertising. It requires some nerve on the part of the farmer at first, to bring his courage to the sticking point, but that reached, he rarely ever fails to follow it up. If he has not enough farm yard manure, then let him not hesitate in regard to procuring a supply of some one or more of the many well established concentrated fertilizers, which are to be found in the market. This advice may, in the estimation of some persons, smell a little of the shop, but if practically applied, it will prove sound and good, and for this reason we tender it.

How to Fatten a Poor Horse.

Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue thin and poor. The food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flaxseed, with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into a fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or, the meal or barley, oats and corn in equal quantities, may first be procured, and one-fourth part of oil-cake mingled with it when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed two or three quarts of the mixture three times daily with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat the amount greedily, let the quantity be gradually increased, until he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding, three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at the rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has been run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick his manger for more.

Selecting Calves for Milkers.

A writer in one of our exchanges says:—"The points that indicate the good cow are discernable in the calf, and why not? This may stagger some dairymen, but that is just what we wish to do. This wholesale slaughtering of calves in the spring is wrong. A calf will show a good milk mirror as well as a cow, a rich cream-colored udder as well as a cow, and a healthy look and a strong loin as well as a cow—and these points make up a cow every time. Let the breed be what it may, this is our experience in the matter. A calf that is worth ten or fifteen dollars should not be killed for its mere hide, for the lack of judgment in selecting."

To Pickle Onions.

Take small round silver-button onions about the size of a hickory-nut. Remove the outer coat, and put into a stewpan of boiling water. When they look clear, take from the water and roll up in a cloth several times folded. When quite dry, put them into stone jars and cover with hot pickle made thus: Of allspice, white pepper, horseradish, and salt, an ounce each, one quart of best white-wine vinegar, scald all together and pour over the onions. Let them set two or three days by the fire, then tie a bladder wet with the pickle over them, and over that a piece of leather, or seal them up in cans.

CHARCOAL FOR HORSES' WIND.—"Many years ago, I recollect," says a correspondent of a London paper, "a horse being brought into the yard of Joseph Bignal a celebrated man for keeping hunters at Croydon. The horse was much affected in the wind, and could hardly move from distress. In a few days this animal did his regular work as a hunter, with perfect ease and comfort to himself. Tar water was the cure. Tar is carbon, and charcoal is also carbon; charcoal in the powder is more easily given than tar water. I have tried it with most beneficial effect and I think it stands to reason that the removal of noxious gases and flatulence from the stomach of the horse must improve his wind and condition. Tar is frequently given with benefit in cases of chronic diseases of the respiratory organs; but its effects are totally different from those produced by charcoal (carbon.)"

MANURE is never so valuable as when it is fresh. It then holds in association not only all the fixed soluble substances natural to the solid excrement, but much that is of great value found only in the liquid. It is in a condition to quickly undergo chemical change, and the gaseous ammoniacal products are double those resulting from that which had been withered in a heap out of doors for several months.

THE apple crop in New Hampshire will be immense, and the market is already glutted with the fruit; fifty cents a bushel being the ruling price at present.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Three Journeymen.

There were once three Journeymen, who agreed together to travel in company, and always work in the same town. But one season they could find no master to employ them, so that by degrees they became quite ragged, and had nothing to live upon. They asked each other what they should do; and one proposed that they should not stop any longer where they were, but wander about; and when they came to a town where no work was to be had, they should separate, first making an agreement with the landlord of their inn, that he would receive their letters, so that each might know where his companions were. This plan appeared the best they could adopt, and they set out on their travels. On the road a well dressed man met them, who inquired of them who they were. "We are journeymen," said they, "in search of work, and hitherto we have been successful; but when we are no longer fortunate we mean to separate."

"There is no necessity for that," said the stranger; if you only do what I tell you, you shall not want for money or work; for you may even become great lords, and ride in your own carriages."

"If it does not injure our souls and happiness," said one, "we will readily do what you wish."

"No; I have no claim upon you," replied the man; "of that sort, at least."

The other Journeyman, meanwhile, had observed the stranger's feet; and when he saw one was a horse's hoof and the other a human foot, he would have nothing to do with the agreement at first. But the Evil One said it was not their souls, but some other man's, which he wanted; and so being reassured, the three Journeymen consented to the agreement. The Evil One then told them that what he desired was, that the first man should answer to every question, "All three of us;" the second, "For money; and the third should cry, "That is right." This they were to say on all occasions, but any other word they must not speak, on pain of losing all their money again; but so long as they obeyed instructions, their pockets would always be full of money. For a beginning the Evil One gave them as much as they could carry and bade them go into such and such a city, and stop at such and such an inn. They entered the appointed place, and the landlord came towards them and asked if they wished for something to eat. The first man replied, "all three of us," "Yes," said the landlord, "that is what I mean." "For money," said the second man. "That is understood." "That is right," said the third. "Yes, that is right," repeated the landlord.

So a plentiful meal was spread before them, and they were well waited on; and as soon as they had finished the landlord brought in his bill, and laid it before the three companions. "All three of us," said the first; 'for money,' said the second; and the third repeated, "That is right." "You are quite right, sirs," said the landlord, "all three of you must pay; and without the money I cannot entertain you." Thereupon they counted out more money than was asked, and the guests who were looking on said to each other, "these people must be mad!" "Yes; they do not appear quite sane," said the landlord; yet still they remained in his house, speaking no other words than "All three of us. For money; That is right." Nevertheless they saw and knew all that was going on: and one day it chanced that a great merchant came, bringing with him a great deal of money, to the inn. He said to the landlord, "Take care of my gold or these three foolish Journeymen may steal it from me." The landlord did so, and as he carried the saddle-bags into his room he felt that they were heavy with gold. So he put the three Journeymen into a lower room, and the merchant into the best room by himself. At midnight, when the Landlord thought everybody was asleep, he went, accompanied by his wife, into the rich merchant's chamber and killed him by a stroke with an axe. The murder committed, they went to bed again; and when daylight came they made a great uproar, for the merchant was found dead, lying in pools of blood. All the inmates of the inn were collected, and the Landlord declared that the murder had been committed by the three Journeymen. This the other lodgers confirmed, saying no one else could have done it; and when the three Journeymen were called, asked if they had done the deed, the first replied "All three of us;" the second, "For money;" and the third said, "That is right!"

"Now hear them," said the landlord, "they confess it themselves." Thereupon the three were taken and thrown into prison; and while they lay there they perceived that it was a serious matter for them. But by night the evil one came and said to them, "Keep up your courage for one day, and despair not of your fortune, for not a hair of you shall be injured."

The following morning they were taken before the judge, and asked by him "Are you the murderers?" "All three of us;" replied the first. "Why did you kill the merchant?" asked the judge secondly. "For money," was the reply. "You wretched men," exclaimed the judge, "have you repented of your crime since?" "That is right," said the third Journeyman. Then the judge ordered them to be led away to die, for they had confessed their crime and were hardened about it.

So the three companions were led away, and the landlord had to accompany them, being the accuser. Just as they were seized by the hangman and led up to the scaffold, where the executioner stood with a sharp sword, all at once a coach appeared drawn by four blood-red foxes, who went so fast that fire flew out of the stones, while from the window of the coach some one beckoned with a white handkerchief. The executioner said, "There comes a pardon!" and from the coach a voice was heard shouting "Pardon, pardon!" Presently out of the coach the Evil One stepped, dressed as a distinguished lord, and said to the three prisoners, "You are innocent, you may speak now and state what you saw and heard." Thereupon the first Journeyman said, "We did not kill the merchant, the murderer stands there" (pointing to the landlord), "and for a proof of this go into his cellar, and you will find many other bodies of those he has destroyed.

The judge, therefore sent his guards, and they found the cellar as the man described, and the landlord was consequently taken, and his head was struck off. The Evil One then said to the three Journeymen, "You are free, and will have money all your life, for I have got that for which I bargained."

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy excretion by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia,
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia,
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. BANKS Auditor General, Washington, D.C.
And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE
UNLESS DONE UP IN
STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

jl1'70-1y

ORANGEVILLE STILL AHEAD.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the Farming community that they are again in the field with their machines for the harvest of 1870,

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA
THRESHER AND CLEANER,

Patented by Adrian Cornell, with Major's patent double acting Separator combined, is what every Farmer needs. It can't be beat, it has been fairly tested and has far exceeded the expectations of all who have seen its operations. It has been got up expressly to meet the wants of the Farmer. We manufacture them, overshot for treadpower and undershot for lever power. This machine can be made to do any desired amount of work, is simple in construction, easy to manage and not liable to get out of repair.

They also continue to manufacture the Celebrated
WHEELER'S RAILWAY CHAIN,
HORSE POWER & THRESHER,

from the original patterns, with an improvement in the power, whereby a gain of 25 per cent. is effected, and gives the desired power at from 3 to 6 inches less elevation than the old style. They also attach

MAJOR'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING SHEIT IRON BOTTOM SEPARATORS

to their machines, manufactured only by them and secured to them by letters patent from Wm. M. Major. They also manufacture the best and lightest running Lever Powers in the country also Double and Single-Geared Jacks. Having on hand a good supply of well seasoned lumber of the best quality, and experienced workmen engaged in their manufacture, they guarantee their machines

SUPERIOR TO ANY MANUFACTURED

elsewhere. All having repairing to do should remember that we have all the original patterns. Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Machines sold at astonishingly low prices and credit given when desired.

For further particulars call on or address

SCHUYLER & LOW,
AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE,
COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

where they manufacture the best and cheapest Iron and Wooden Beam Plows in the State, also wagon jacks, iron kettles and all kinds of work usually done in Foundries and Machine shops. All work warranted and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

jl8'70-tf.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!
BERWICK, PENN'A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Pecans, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, June 17, 1870-tf

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogn boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogn shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are all at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sole by all Druggists.

VIA FUGA.

De Bing's Via Fuga is the pure juices of Barks Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for

CONSUMPTION.

Inflammation of the Lungs; all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases, organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Scrofula, which most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretive System; Corrects and Strengthens the Nervous and Muscular forces; it acts like a charm on weak nervous, and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. LABORATORY—112 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. [aug5'70-1y.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

42 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

Continue the manufacture of their old standard quality

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AND
AMMONIATED FERTILIZER.

Both of which are sold at Low PRICES, highly remunerative to the FARMER OR DEALER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,

(Genuine Government from Chincha and Guanape Islands.)

Pure Calcined, and Land Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Candles, and a full assortment of BURNING AND GREASING OILS at lowest market rates.

A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

Should the dealer near you, not keep our articles, send your orders to us and they will receive prompt attention.

For Sale by the Bloomsburg Iron Co,
aug5'70-1yr

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1393 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects of How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervousness Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1393 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

je24'70-1y.

PIMPLES.

The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing in every person a luxuriant growth of hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.

The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
P. O. Box 5128, 195 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 6,'69-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office

RHEUMATISM
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC VEGETABLE REMEDY.
WARRANTED BY AFFIDAVIT A PERMANENT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA
$5000 WILL BE PAID

$5,000 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON producing a Preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. The seventy-five prescription of Prof. JOS. P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty 37 years, permanently curing with this Remedy 95 in every 100 patients treated; so warranted under oath, from Registered cases, a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant Medicine, free from injurious Drugs (seven ounces from Hemlock). Prominent Physicians indorsing Dr. Fitler accompany each bottle. To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to Cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded. Price $1.50 per bottle; 6 bottles $7.50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis. Address DR. FITLER, Office No. 29 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 764 BROADWAY, N. Y. Sold or obtained by druggists.

sept 20-1y.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily diseases the entire system? The plainest principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, it completely variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? simply because they act speedily and effectually. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do I, SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what they may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are hourly giving in their mid well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Once let the Pulmonic Syrup be physician and take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is combined with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy mucus.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and pain, which are the same attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies commonly prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with the directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong, and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OF GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and cures all humors from the worst *Scrofula* to a common *Eruption*, *Pimples* and *Blotches on the face*, and *scaly or rough skin*, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure *Salt Rheum*, *Erysipelas*, *Scald Head*, *Ring Worm*, *Boils*, *Scrofula Eruptions of the Skin*, *Scrofula Sores*, *Ulcers* and "*Canker*" *in the Mouth and Stomach*. It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in harmony Nature's most powerful remedial properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have nervous apprehensions or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of weakness, will find convincing evidence of its restorative powers upon trial. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated and despondent, have frequent Headache, mouth feels clammy in the morning, or poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. For Weak Stomach, Chronic Diarrhœa, it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at $1.50 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

je23'70-tf

SOMETHING NEW!

The undersigned would hereby give notice that he has just completed A FIRST CLASS HEARSE, and that he has the facilities for carrying on the business of UNDERTAKING in all its branches

IN CITY STYLE.

He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle off this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an

IRON ICE BOX,

in which bodies can be preserved in a cleanly and dry condition. Carriages furnished for funeral occasions. In short, he is prepared to take charge of a corpse immediately after death, and save friends and relatives all further trouble in regard to it.

He also carries on the business of

CABINET MAKING

Upholstering in all its branches, repairing furniture, reseating cane bottomed chairs, &c., &c. Place of business on Iron street, below Main.

ROBERT ROAN,

Bloomsburg, July 23, 1870-tf.

Dry Goods & Notions.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SUMMER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House
Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCC, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of a very description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached &
Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton &
All wool flannels,
&c., &c.,
A good stock of
Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.

Nov. 5,'69-tf C. C. MARR.

BUY THE BEST.

THE RED LION BRAND,
BLACK ALPACA

is superior to all others in color, quality and price; to be found only at

M. P. LUTZ'S

Dealer in Dry Goods and Notions, in Brower's new building next to the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. [may13'70-tf.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the owest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardwars
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

SEVEN REASONS WHY

GREAT ENGLISH GESS WEENY PACIFIC

IS THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD
FOR HORSES.

FIRST.—It is composed of the most POWERFUL and PENETRATING liquids known in Chemistry.

SECOND.—Combined with the above is a MEDICINAL OIL, made expressly for this Liniment, and mixed by an entirely new process.

THIRD.—The use of the *powerful* and *penetrating* ingredients is to drive or force in this beautiful MEDICINAL OIL, which thoroughly treates the joints and muscles, and immediately throttles the disease, and compels it to loosen its deathly, sickening and poisonous fangs.

FOURTH.—This MEDICINAL OIL is used for the same reason that a good mechanic always uses oil—to make his machinery work with ease and precision. So in the same way the muscles and joints of our animals should be lubricated if we wish to have them travel with rapidity and ease.

FIFTH.—It is very soothing in its action, will not burn or blister the animal like most of the "red hot" liniments of the day.

SIXTH.—Not one drop of tincture of cayenne or red pepper can be found in its composition; for we hold that no liniment can be effective which burns and blisters the animal until the muscles are hard and dried almost to a crisp.

SEVENTH.—Every bottle is WARRANTED to give good satisfaction, or your money will be refunded. This shows conclusively that the proprietors have full confidence in this preparation, and proves for the seventh time that G. E. S. S. is the best Liniment in the world for horses.

Don't allow your Merchant to palm off Tincture of Red Pepper and Hartshorn, or other trash on you, but ask for G. E. S. S. for Horses, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

D. G. CAMERY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
172 Washington Street, New York.

AGENTS Wanted for SATAN IN SOCIETY

A NEW BOOK of the greatest interest and importance. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, by an eminent physician and medical professor, it shows how Satan is working out his subtle and dangerous designs through our most sacred domestic and social relations. Pure-minded, but outspoken and aggressive, he author handles the delicate subjects treated of *without gloves*, but in such a manner as not to administer to a prurient curiosity. *The Physical Regeneration of the Race*, is a subject justly enlisting the interest and sympathy of all true philanthropists, and this book, it is believed, will contribute to that end just in proportion as it has readers. A circular sent free, containing a full description and synopsis of the work with liberal extracts. C. F. VENT, Publisher,
5 College Place, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KOONS & LEIDY, at Iola, Columbia county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims and settlements must be made with the new firm under the name of M. LEIDY.

Iola, August 12, 1870-4w. KOONS & LEIDY.

Dry Goods & Groceries.

GRA